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COPY, &c.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

COPY

OF A

DECLARATION

AND

ARTICLES

BY

COPY &c.

THE MEMBERS OF ADMINISTRATION

AND NOW PRODUCED FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO

THE

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. DEBRETT, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-
HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

MDCCLXXXIII.

COPY

OF A

DECLARATION

AND

ARTICLES

SUBSCRIBED BY

THE MEMBERS OF ADMINISTRATION,

AND NOW PROPOSED FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO

THE COUNTIES

AND

BODIES CORPORATE

OF

GREAT BRITAIN. & Ireland. Minority

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LONDON:

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MDCCLXXXIX.

COPY

OF A

DECLARATION
COPY, &c.

AND

ARTICLES

THAT I believe in one WILLIAM PITT,
maker of heaven and earth, and of
all persons visible and invisible; who was
conceived without sin, and born without
passions, whose Murthy shall have no end.

I do firmly [illegible] maintain, that on
the present [illegible] declaration, the delibe-
rations and votes [illegible] and his disciples,
have been solely directed to the safety of the
nation, the preservation of the constitution, and
the speedy establishment of such a full and effi-
cient government, as may secure peace and good
order at home, and respect and consideration
abroad; without any regard to their own
personal power, emolument, or advantage
whatsoever. AMEN.

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HOUSE, PICCADILLY.
MDCCLXXXIX.

That

COPY, &c.

I A. B. *do declare*, &c.

THAT I believe in one WILLIAM PITT, maker of peers and placemen, and of all penſioners viſible and inviſible; who was conceived without ſin, and born without paſſions; whoſe Miniſtry ſhall have no end.

I do firmly believe and maintain, that on the preſent calamitous occaſion, the deliberations and votes of him and his diſciples, have been ſolely directed to the *ſafety of the nation, the preſervation of the conſtitution*, and *the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of ſuch a full and efficient government, as may ſecure peace and good order at home, and reſpect and conſideration abroad*; without any regard to their own perſonal power, emolument, or advantage whatſoever.

That

That the Miniſter has been falſely accuſed of giving uſeleſs and unneceſſary diſturbance to mens' minds, by agitating a mere ſpeculative queſtion of the *right*; when all men were agreed as to the *perſon* of the Regent. For it appears abſolutely requiſite to ſhew and declare the royal power to *be wholly elective*, and to prove the Prince *had no more claim to repreſent the King, his father, than any other perſon* before the deſigned limitations could be propoſed or carried into effect.

That the law having declared the two Houſes *incompetent to paſs bills without the royal aſſent*, the appointing the Speaker of one Houſe to act the part of the King, *for that night only*, to give the royal aſſent to the regency bill, is a moſt ingenious and conſtitutional device.

That if the Houſes have a right to ſubſtitute a perſon to give the royal aſſent to *one bill*, we may defy the whole ſophiſtry of Oppoſition to ſhew that they have not an equal right to paſs *any other* in the ſame way.

That

That we muſt not blame the MINISTER for uſing any delay he may think fit in appointing a Regent, as it obviouſly depends upon his pleaſure whether any ſhall be appointed at all.

That in not cauſing HIMSELF to be declared PROTECTOR OF THE REALM, and GUARDIAN OF THE KING; the MINISTER has given a great example of virtue and moderation.

That in like manner the Prince is bound in gratitude to THE MINISTER for any ſhare of power which he thinks fit to aſſign him.

That to accuſe the MINISTER of having taken up whig principles on this occaſion, is an infamous calumny; the propoſed reſtraints on the crown, being by no means *ſtipulations or declarations of rights* for *the people*, but merely ſuch guards as are thought ſufficient to *ſupport his own power, independant on a Regent*, and *to prevent the perſonal influence and authority of the King from receiving any diminution during his illneſs*.

That theſe reſtrictions, having on due calculation been deemed adequate to their great

great objects (all that are worth contending for) it may be highly expedient to continue them in the event of the King's death; which may be effected, either by recurring again to the GREAT SEAL, or by *bringing down* THE KING IN PERSON, UNDER THE EYE OF DR. WILLIS; for which Lord Hawkesbury's French precedent of the seals having been placed in the hands of a child under a year old may very well serve.

That every discerning person must plainly perceive, from the tenor of the last medical report, and from the circumstance of *the insanity being universal and not confined to one chain of ideas*, that there is in reality little or no hope of the King's restoration to a sane mind; and from his time of life, and bodily strength, a great probability that he may live many years; so that the MINISTER by obtaining to have the most essential and effective powers of royalty placed as a deposit in the hands of him and his creatures, during the continuance of the King's malady INDEFINITELY, has, as far as human foresight

foreſight can go, in all probability ſecured the poſſeſſion of them for ever.

That the Prince, being endowed with an excellent underſtanding, and a humane and generous diſpoſition, will moſt probably uſe his powers ſo wiſely, and with ſo much regard for the people, as very ſoon to acquire their love and confidence, and ſo ſeduce them from their allegiance to the MINISTER;

That the graces of his mind and perſon, and his known attachment to the female ſex, may induce that fair and powerful intereſt to exert itſelf in his favour againſt the MINISTER.

That to obviate theſe dangers, the beſt and ſhorteſt way is to TIE UP HIS HANDS.

That in the formation of the new government, THE MINISTER has ſhewn himſelf conſummate in political intrigue. To have come forward in his own perſon, would have diſguſted all men. But bringing out the Queen to oppoſe the Prince, and retaining the power, by holding the

reſtrictions of the Regent in his hand, hereafter as occaſion may require, to oppoſe the Prince to the Queen, he becomes in reality the abſolute governor of both.

That whatever evils may be produced by a weak and diſtracted frame of government—a fundamental change in the conſtitution—and the long train of alarming conſequences attendant upon a divided and diſputed government; theſe evils are not to be imputed to the MINISTER, but wholly to the pride and obſtinacy of the Prince; for no man in the nation has any doubt, but that if the Prince had paid the reſpect and obedience due from him to the MINISTER, the Two Houſes would, inſtantly, on the declaration of the King's incapacity, leaving the dangerous queſtion of right where they found it, have unanimouſly proceeded to addreſs the Prince *to take upon him the exerciſe of the executive government, in the name of his father, during the Royal incapacity*; and then to have paſſed a bill to *preſerve entire the perſonal rights of the King during his illneſs; and to ſecure to him the immediate re-poſſeſſion of them, when it ſhall*

pleaſe

pleaſe God to reſtore him to the uſe of his reaſon; and thus the nation would have felt no inconvenience whatever from this melancholly event.

That the Heir-Apparent, by connecting himſelf with *whigs* and *liberty men*, inclined by education, habit, and intereſt, to the popular ſide, has ſhown great want of judgment and foreſight; for had he contented himſelf with the enjoyment of the pomps and pleaſures of a court during the King's life, and abandoned the cares of ſtate to a vizier in the plenitude of power, and poſſeſſed of the *minds* of the people; whenever it had pleaſed God to advance his royal father from an earthly to a heavenly crown, *then* might he have received the ſceptre of theſe kingdoms augmented in ſtrength and improved in ſplendour.—A miniſter with the *paſſions* of the people at his command—a government—undefined by law and unknown to the conſtitution—a public well diſpoſed to the regal power—muſt have afforded occaſions for acquiſitions of influence and prerogative not to be attempted under a ſettled and

formal government; and which THE MINISTER would of all men have known the beſt how to improve.

That to ſuppoſe the MINISTER has no higher views than to be the *ſervant of a Regent* implies great ignorance of his character, was this his object, his conduct muſt be the exact contrary to what it is. He would treat the perſon of the Prince with at leaſt decent reſpect; and could have no deſire to limit thoſe powers he was firſt to confer and afterwards to adminiſter. He would have ſought to conciliate and not to provoke. And would not, by a ſeries of perſonal inſults, have rendered it for ever impoſſible for the Prince to hold any connection with him, conſiſtently with the feelings and character of a gentleman.

That, though the proceedings of THE MINISTER have been ſtrictly legal and conſtitutional; yet as ſome factious parliament in time to come may poſſibly affect to think otherwiſe, and may follow up their opinion with unpleaſant marks of diſapprobation; it will be proper, *pro forma*, to oblige the

Regent

Regent to preclude any future diſcuſſion or enquiry, by paſſing *an act of indemnity and oblivion*; and if the Prince, abſurdly believing the conſtitution really injured, ſhould think he has no right to prejudge the application of ſuch remedies as the wiſdom of future parliaments may think fit to apply; he may eaſily be obliged to give his aſſent, either by withholding money bills, the mutiny bill, or any other act eſſential to the exiſtence of government.

That there is no ground for the baſe inſinuations propagated by the enemies of the MINISTER—"*that the moſt criminal arts, and* "*the* MOST SHOCKING INFLUENCE *have been* "*exerted to deceive the nation in regard to the* "*ſtate of the King's deplorable malady; and* "*the care and treatment of the royal perſon* "*committed to ignorant unſkilful perſons, under* "*political direction.*" The names of WARREN and BAKER, are, thank God, a ſufficient refutation of this culumny. If Dr. Addington was a ſuſpicious perſon, his authority has not been lately referred to; and though the Reverend DR. WILLIS's reputation

tation for ſkill and integrity may be much inferior to that of Dr. Monro, yet as his Majeſty's diſorder affects the *immortal* rather than the *periſhable* part, a clergyman and a Doctor in Divinity, *whoſe mind is ſet on things above*, muſt ſurely be conſidered as preferable to a mere earthly Doctor, who looking no farther than the body, can have no *ſpiritual views*.

That if ſome ſlight deceptions have been employed on this ſubject, they are rather to be praiſed than blamed; as tending to quiet the general anxiety, to keep men more firm in their adherence to the perſon of a Sovereign, who is repreſented as likely to be ſoon reſtored to their wiſhes; and to anſwer other good purpoſes obvious to the ſlighteſt obſervation.

That the ſuſpending for an indefinite time the only *check which the conſtitution has provided againſt the encroachments of the Houſe of Lords*, cannot be attended with any danger to the balance of the three eſtates, ſeeing that the Peers are all wiſe and honourable men, without pride, avarice, or ambi-

tion,

tion, and the hereditary repreſentatives of the people.

That the permanent eſtabliſhment of the great offices of the crown, in perſons adverſe to the government, and diſaffected to the perſon of the Regent, is a reſtriction on his power abſolutely neceſſary for the ſalutary purpoſes above mentioned.

That the LORDS OF THE BEDCHAMBER are noblemen of ſingular ability and known attachment to the public cauſe.

That as the MINISTER owes his introduction into the Miniſtry to the exertions of this firm and patriot band; it would now be the height of ingratitude in him to leave and abandon them to the mercy of the Prince.

That the BISHOPS have at all times been main aſſertors of civil and religious liberty.

That the CHANCELLOR is a man remarkable for humanity, candour, and liberality of mind, and a firm friend to the rights of the people.

That

That the PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL is a ſteady and conſiſtent character, and an able and judicious ſtateſman.

That THE LORD PRIVY SEAL is a patriotic nobleman, of great political integrity.

The DUKE OF RICHMOND, is a friend to the navy.

The DUKE OF GRAFTON, a reſpectable man.

The LORD HAWKESBURY, a virtuous citizen.

And the whole MAJORITY IN THE PEERS formed of the moſt diſintereſted, able, and independent noblemen that ever graced the annals of Parliament.

That the minority of this Houſe, in oppoſition to THE MINISTER, conſiſts of men raiſed from obſcurity to the Peerage, for the moſt abject and corrupt purpoſes.

That whatever may have been the ancient ſplendor and reputation of the houſes of BRUNSWICK, HOWARD, RUSSEL, CAVENDISH, BENTINCK, PERCY, STANLEY, HASTINGS,

INGS, GREY, SEYMOUR, SPENCER, &c. &c. by oppoſing the MINISTER, they have forfeited all claim to public regard, and ought to be conſidered for the future as inferior to the houſes of *Petty*, *Pitt*, *Dutton*, *Delaval*, *Cocks*, *Kenyon*, *Jenkinſon*, *Thurlow*, &c. names, which if they are not to be found in paſt hiſtory, may perhaps deſerve to be recorded in that which is to come.

That in advancing HIS BROTHER, THE EARL OF CHATHAM, a man of deep knowledge, great ability, and tried experience, to the important office of firſt LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY;

His COUSIN OF BUCKINGHAM, a man of ſplendid talents, engaging deportment, and great ſweetneſs of manners, to the high ſtation of LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND;

His COUSIN, W. GRENVILLE, a man of the readieſt and cleareſt conception, the moſt liberal and impartial ſpirit, and of long experience in the rules and orders of the Houſe, to the CHAIR OF THE COMMONS.

His brother's FATHER-IN-LAW, a nobleman of fine accompliſhments, to the great ſituation of SECRETARY OF STATE;

And other near relations to other important places;

The MINISTER has not been moved by any mean deſire to enrich or aggrandize his own family, but ſolely by the conſideration, that theſe reſpectable individuals are each of them better qualified than any other man, for the department aſſigned to him.

That the faction, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Rockingham Party*, having, during the whole of the King's reign, perſevered in combating, ſometimes ſucceſsfully, the undue influence of the Crown, public and private; having ſet their faces againſt favorites and ſecret adviſers; having procured a declaration of the illegality of general warrants; deciſions in favour of the right of juries to judge of libels, and of the liberty of the preſs, to give an account to the public of the proceedings in Parliament; ſecured the ſubject from vexatious

 ſuits

ſuits in the name of the Crown; actually repealed the fatal American Stamp Act; and uniformly and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the American war; was juſtly become obnoxious to the King, and had forfeited the regard of a dutiful and loyal people.

That Lord North, by giving up the principles on which the American war had been carried on, and adopting thoſe of the Rockingham faction, has been deſervedly execrated by the friends to that war.

That the MINISTER, by coaleſcing with LORD MULGRAVE, LORD GOWER, MR. DUNDAS, MR. JENKINSON, JACK ROBINSON, BILLY EDEN, &c. &c. the warmeſt ſupporters of the American war, did nothing unworthy of the purity of his character; receiving theſe men, not as allies, but as uſeful ſervants, with ſomething of the ſame policy, which country gentlemen uſe in making game-keepers of incorrigible poachers.

That in taking the laſt of theſe men, *warm out of Lord North's boſom*, THE MINISTER gave an inſtance of that gentle and

forgiving temper, for which he is ſo remarkable.

That to aſſert, that THE MINISTER ought to have *convened* the Houſes of Parliament in Ireland, that they might have gone hand in hand with the *Britiſh Convention*, is impertinent and abſurd. The ſcandalous diſreſpect with which they treated his *Iriſh Propoſitions*, having rendered them juſtly unworthy of any future condeſcenſion on his part.

That whatever may be the attachment of the Iriſh to the NAME OF BRUNSWICK, and their generous feelings for the Prince, there is do doubt, but that the Marquis of Buckingham will have ſufficient influence to carry the meaſures of the BRITISH MINISTER through the two Houſes in Ireland.

That to aſſert, that the MINISTER is a needy adventurer, unpledged to the public, either by a family, or any private fortune, depending upon office for exiſtence, and ready to adopt the moſt deſperate expedients, to preſerve or increaſe his power,

is the higheſt degree of contumacy, and little ſhort of actual rebellion.

That the *profeſſions* of the beſt men, not being to be taken literally, or wholly relied upon, the ſafeſt judgment is to be drawn from their *actions*, and the public ACTS of the Miniſter have been all highly advantageous to the country, and each of them calculated to bring forward ſome one of his admirable qualities to the common view.

In his fair and impartial diſcuſſion of the WESTMINSTER SCRUTINY, he exhibited the utmoſt *candor* and *liberality*; and a ſincere regard for the *freedom of elections*.

In his Bill for the GOVERNMENT OF OUR POSSESSIONS IN INDIA, and the ſubſequent DECLARATORY ACT, he has ſhewn a due and very commendable attention to the improvement of the INFLUENCE OF THE CROWN; which had lately received ſome diminution from an attack of the Rockingham faction; and by framing an Indian conſtitution upon principles diametrically oppoſite to thoſe of the late Britiſh Conſtitution, and inſtituting a Supreme Court of criminal judicature,

cature, in which JURIES ARE LAID ASIDE, he has taken one ſtep towards a better form of government; and at the ſame time eſtabliſhed a precedent which will be found of eſſential ſervice in continuing and completing that great work.

In firſt concealing his views under obſcure and ambiguous terms; and as ſoon as the attention of the people had ſubſided, obliging Parliament to underſtand and explain theſe dark paſſages ſo as to confer the moſt unbounded power; he ſhewed a truly delicate attention to the public feelings; and great foreſight and ſkill in the art of governing.

In his COMMUTATION ACT, his *gratitude* and *humanity* are chiefly conſpicuous. His gratitude to the Company, by freeing their monopoly from a charge of 600,000l. per annum; and his humanity in commuting for an article abſolutely neceſſary to exiſtence, a commodity which people may do without if they pleaſe. Had he obliged every family to purchaſe a ſpecific quantity of *light and air*, as is done in France with

with ſalt, this might poſſibly, by ſome diſcontented perſons, have been repreſented as oppreſſive; eſpecially as it has ſomehow happened that the article commuted for is *not cheaper than before*, and the *revenue conſiderably diminiſhed*. But he has at once obviated all complaint, by leaving every man at liberty to have no windows in his houſe at all if he pleaſes.

In his plan for FORTIFYING THE SEA-PORTS, by which the Britiſh navy might at all times have rode ſecure in their harbours; and by ſuperſeding a number of brave and veteran commanders; his attachment to the WOODEN WALLS OF ENGLAND has been ſhewn;

His love for THE ARMY, by a *great augmentation of their numbers*;

His love for THE PEERAGE, by *creating forty-three Peers*;

His love for THE COMMONS, by *condeſcending to take upon himſelf alone the ſole direction of their Houſe*;

His love for THE PEOPLE IN GENERAL, by *introducing* EXCISEMEN *into their houſes*;

His

His love for the people OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, IN PARTICULAR, by the SHOP TAX.

His love for the FEMALE SEX, by HIS TAX UPON WOMEN!

By HIS BILL FOR THE REFORM OF PARLIAMENT, his *honour* and *integrity*, as *a man and a Miniſter*, are for ever determined. He fulfilled his engagements with his *honeſt Yorkſhiremen* by actually voting for his own bill; and prudently refuſed to offer any violence to the nice conſciences of a Dundas or a Mulgrave, on the only point on which they have ever differed ſince their coalition.

That though ſome perſons may think, that THE MINISTER makes too much uſe of the credulous imbecility of the people; this belief is not juſtified in fact; for the people have certainly a right to reſign their beſt privileges whenever they pleaſe: nor does it appear that he has relied too much upon the national deluſion in point of prudence; far from having exhauſted this abundant ſource, if more is wanting, more may be had;

had; for the infatuation of the multitude ſeems to know no other term than the moral impoſſibility of being carried any farther.

That as the temporary incapacity of the King gives a fair occaſion to ſtrip the executive branch of its beſt powers,

To pluck the eagle's wing,

So the temporary fatuity of the people furniſhes a convenient opportunity for curtailing their troubleſome and impertinent privileges

To pinion the gooſe,

that under the new conſtitution it will be highly expedient to reſtrain the preſs.

That it is reported with a high degree of probability, that the Lords of the Houſehold, having no other occupation during the King's illneſs, are to be employed in the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk, and the cones at Cherbourg.

That to hold or maintain

The natural claim of the Prince to repreſent his father;

The abſolute expediency of avoiding the weakneſs and confuſion inherent upon minorities, by placing the regal powers in the hands of an Heir-Apparent of full age and capacity;

The ſuppoſed danger of introducing a fourth ſupreme, independent, irreſponſible eſtate into the conſtitution; and of ſuſpending the only conſtitutional check on the ambition of the Lords, &c. &c. tends to eſtabliſh dangerous and damnable errors, and ought not to be allowed in a chriſtian community;

And that the contrary of theſe poſitions is full of ſweet, pleaſant, and unſpeakable comfort to loyal perſons, and ſuch as feel in themſelves the working of the ſpirit of the MINISTER, drawing up their minds to high and heavenly things, as well as becauſe it doth greatly eſtabliſh and confirm the faith of eternal promotion to be enjoyed through the MINISTER; and becauſe it doth fervently kindle their love towards him;

That

That the MINISTER is undoubtedly the beſt chefs player in Europe. He has played his BISHOPS, his ROOKS, and his PAWNS, with infinite ingenuity and ſucceſs; and by a moſt bold and ſkilful movement of his QUEEN, has finally given *e chec et mat.*

FINIS.

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